

PLAIN QUESTIONS
TO BARRE PEOPLEEvery Barre Reader Will Admit the
Soundness of the Logic.

Would Barre people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as they do if the medicine were not reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years have elapsed if their experiences did not show the remedy to be deserving of it? Statements like the following must carry conviction to the mind of every reader:

(Geo. W. Lander, cigar manufacturer, 22 No. Main street, Barre, says: "My back began to bother me some ten years ago. I used a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they strengthened my kidneys." (Statement given August 21, 1912.)

Steadfast Confidence.
On November 8, 1916, Mr. Lander said: "I still have the same good opinion of Doan's that I had when I last recommended them."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Lander had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

THE CRIME OF PROFITEERING.

By Hamlin Garland of The Vigilantes.

To my mind, one of the noblest phases of this war is the outburst of generous giving on the part of the great merchants and manufacturers of America. It would be an injustice not to admit this. The impulse which leads a man to forego a salary of seventy-five thousand dollars per annum or to neglect an enormous business for a position on the government roll at one dollar per year is magnificent. For one man not disposed to cavil or criticize by saying: "It is easy to give up a salary of that size because it argues a wealth which is sufficient without it." I am willing to grant the fine spirit which leads men like Baruch, Rosenwald, Crane and House to give of their time and money and genius to the cause for which we are fighting. My only dissent is to see that I give in the same proportion and in the same mood.

Without doubt there is less of conscienceless profiteering in this war than in either the Civil war or the Spanish war, but having granted this, we are still confronted with the fact that there are in America to-day a great many men seeking ways to levy tribute on those who are unable to elude their demands.

The shopkeeper no less than the manufacturer, the pork-packer as well as the cotton grower, are in this attack on the pockets of the consumer. The process in the case of manufactured articles is simple. Take, for convenient example, shoes. It is true that hides are somewhat higher, that labor is costlier, but as a matter of fact a few cents will pay for the difference in the cost of the shoes on which the retailer now asks a profit of four dollars. He has doubled the price, not because he must but because he can. This is a crime and should be punished as such.

No one will object to fair profit on the part of the manufacturer and the dealer, but to this remorseless profiteering the government must put a stop. It is taking an unfair advantage of purchasers who are helpless to protest—whose individual protests carry no weight.

The profiteering principle extends to the smallest article—a lead pencil, for another instance. Pencils have gone from five to ten cents not because the extra lead costs a fraction of a cent more, but because to raise the price from five to ten cents is the dealer's notion of a proper war profit.

There is some excuse for a salaried man or a wage earner who demands an increase in pay, for the living cost of living is forcing such demands, but there is no valid excuse for the man who merely seeks to increase his profits. It is a crime against the helpless when dealers and manufacturers deliberately conspire against the families of the soldiers who have gone away to fight against a military despotism. Their families must be protected against the profiteer at home.

Much can be done by the government by laws rigidly enforced, but still more can be done by a system of ostracism, of social condemnation. We can add to the rising spirit of generous forbearance by recognizing that wherever we find it, and we can make profiteering odious as well as against the law, by openly condemning those who practice it.

To me there is something peculiarly repulsive in the greedy spirit of the profiteer. I can excuse the German spy for it is conceivable that he is working under orders like a soldier. I can forgive the enemy alien for after all his heart is German or Austrian, but for the man who takes advantage of his fellow citizens in time of war I have a deep hatred. He is to me a traitor to all that is fine and generous in American manhood, an enemy citizen doing the work of the Kaiser quite as effectively as though he carried a gun. His action is a crime, and should be so treated by society and by the department of justice.

These are times when bravery and generosity are in the ascendant. As the war goes on the need of these great virtues will increase, but also and alas! the opportunity for profiteering will augment unless some check is placed upon it. We will all feel the pinch of the profiteering greedy claw. We must back up the government in its work, but we should also characterize clearly and strongly our hatred of the robber no matter where he may be found.

PRES. WILSON TO VOTE.

Will Go to Princeton, N. J., Next Tuesday for the Purpose.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—President Wilson will vote at the primary election in Princeton, N. J., next Tuesday. Aside from local contests the primaries in New Jersey are of no unusual importance this year.

Come on, Fellers, says Bobby, and eat POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN)

They're Immense, and they Save Wheat.

O'LEARY TRIAL
STARTS SOON

Grows Out of Alleged Violation of War-Time Statute

SIX ASSOCIATES
ALSO TO BE TRIED

O'Leary Was Captured on British Coast After Sensational Flight

New York, Sept. 21.—Preparation of important prosecutions growing out of violations of war-time statutes is nearing completion, according to federal attorneys, who announced here to-day that Jeremiah A. O'Leary and other alleged obstructors of the nation's military progress will be placed on trial this month and next.

The case against O'Leary and six associates indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit treason and espionage will be one of the last heard, said officials of the department of justice, because one of the defendants, John T. Ryan, a Buffalo, N. Y., lawyer, still is at large.

Others involved in the case, including Willard Robinson, Emil Kipper and Albert Paul Fricks, all of New York, Lieutenant Commander Herman Wessels of the German navy, generally known in this country as Carl Rodiger, and the Baroness Maria von Kretschmann, who posed here under the name of Mme. de Victoria, are in jail here.

O'Leary, who was captured on the Pacific coast after a sensational flight on the eve of his trial for espionage as a spy in the anti-British magazine Bull, also is in the toils.

The lesser charge against O'Leary, in which he is a co-defendant with publishers of Bull and officers of the American Truth society, charged with attempting to interfere with conscription, is scheduled for trial Oct. 14.

The first case on the "espionage calendar" is that of Max Eastman and the staff of the Masses, set for Sept. 23. Hearing last spring of charges against the Socialist magazine and its makers, indicted for alleged anti-enlistment agitation, resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Trials likely to be moved in October, officials stated, are those of Edward A. Rumely, charged with having bought the New York Evening Mail for the German government, and Scott Nearing, former college professor, indicted for conspiracy to obstruct recruiting and enlistment. Rumely is under bail on an indictment accusing him of perjury in concealing from the alien property custodian the alleged fact that the Mail was enemy owned. Nearing's speeches and writings last spring caused his indictment.

HOLLAND MUST DECIDE
ONE WAY OR OTHER

Cannot Continue to be Intimidated by Germany If She Wants Food from United States.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Holland's appeal for American supplies to meet her food shortage, while 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping continue to lie idle in European ports, is the subject of an official statement issued by the state department yesterday expressing the hope that the Netherlands government would follow the example of other neutral countries by lifting the embargo upon the movement of her ships.

In effect, the department gives notice that so long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy even ships plying between neutral ports, there can be no arrangement for American foodstuffs similar to those entered into by the United States with Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Spain.

The statement discloses that the Netherlands government never has availed itself of the offer of the United States and the allies to put 100,000 tons of bread cereals at the disposal of the Dutch people. It failed to approve a tentative general agreement reached at London last winter.

SOLDIER APPLICANTS FAVORED

In Distribution of Farm Land in Irish Government Bill.

Dublin, Sept. 21.—The Irish government bill to provide land for soldiers and sailors follows the lines expected by those familiar with the working of the Irish land code. The English journals which treated Lord French's proclamation as if it meant that every soldier was to get a farm were not aware of the fact that land is being constantly distributed at present among poor and deserving tenants and their sons with a view to relieving the congestion and increasing the size of farms.

The policy of favoring soldier applicants for such grants was warmly advocated by John Redmond in the technical difficulties stood in the way and the legislation now introduced removes them. It provides that Irishmen who have served in the present war shall be regarded as qualified to purchase land from the congested districts board or the land commission in the same way as tenants or proprietors of small holdings are now qualified.

LOAN LEADERS TO NAME SPIES.

The 240 Communities Making Best Record in Liberty Drive.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The 240 communities which make the best record in obtaining subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan will have the privilege of naming one of the ships being built for the government or of naming a tank that is to participate in the western front fighting. The only requirement is that the tank or vessel shall be named after a town, city, township or county.

LIEUT. THRASHER KILLED.

Sculptor, Native of Cornish, N. H., Killed in Action.

New York, Sept. 21.—Lieutenant Harry Dickinson Thrasher, a well known sculptor, was killed in action in France Aug. 11 while serving with the camouflage section of the army, according to information received here to-day by the National Sculptor society. He was a native of Cornish, N. H.

RESINOL
(Superior Resin)
Antipruritic and Local Anesthetic
Soothes itching and cures skin troubles
Resinol Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

So many skin troubles only need a little Resinol to heal them for good

For that itching patch of rash or eczema, try Resinol Ointment, before the trouble has a chance to become serious. You will doubtless be surprised to find how quickly it soothes and cools your irritated skin. Its harmless, gentle ingredients make it safe for the tenderest skin. All druggists sell Resinol.

TO CLOTHE THE BELGIANS.

Urgent Appeal Made Through the Red Cross.

An urgent appeal has come from Belgium to the American Red Cross to help "clothe the naked" of that unfortunate country before the winter sets in. That is almost literally what it means—to "clothe the naked" for hundreds of thousands of Belgians, especially the refugees in the cities are facing the winter with scarcely enough clothes to cover them.

Germany has stripped Belgium of all its cloth and the materials with which to make cloth. The fact is that Germany is herself reduced to the use of paper for clothes for many of her people, so what must conditions be in Belgium?

The New England division of the American Red Cross has been asked to furnish four hundred tons of second-hand clothes for the Belgians immediately, and all Red Cross members in New England are asked to search anew for some article or articles of clothing that can be of use to the Belgians this winter. Belgium is exposed to the raw, cold winds of the North sea in winter and the heating facilities—never wholly adequate—are now almost completely exhausted.

Woolen goods of any kind whatsoever are acceptable: suit hats and caps for all ages, and sweaters of any kind and size. Men's shirts and pajamas, so worn or shrunken as no longer to be serviceable are particularly welcome, since the material can be used by the Belgian women for making children's garments. Shoes of every kind are asked for, and scrap leather is needed for repairing footwear.

An extract from a private letter written by a well-to-do lady in Brussels to an American friend shows, better than any general description, the actual clothing conditions in Belgium. She says: "Perhaps you will laugh when you hear that I wear a cloak made from my husband's garden divan overcoat, a waist made from his football shirt, and a skirt made of a dyed bedsheet. Mother had a suit made of a tablecloth, J. and M. have cloaks made of woolen blankets, and S. a dress made of burp. But all this is only amusing in comparison with the wretchedness of the population. After all, we remain calm and confident of victory."

The articles most needed for girls' wear are: Dresses, skirts, overcoats, nightdresses, drawers, stockings, undergarments, petticoats, two-piece suits, blouses and shoes; for boys and girls: wear—hooded cape, raincoats and woolen union suits; for infants—swan-skin swaddling clothes, cradle clothes, bodices, cradle dresses, sweaters, bonnets, bibs, neckerchiefs, diapers, shoes, baby dresses, hooded cloaks, jackets, shawls, and socks. Other things acceptable are: bed ticks, bed sheets, pillow cases, blankets and mufflers.

There are certain articles which must not be sent, including garments of flimsy material or gaudy coloring, ball dresses, high-heeled slippers, men's derby hats and women's straw hats, anything containing rubber such as raincoats, rubber boots, etc., with heels are acceptable, as the heels can be removed. All pockets should be searched to make sure that no notes are sent.

The official week of this campaign is Sept. 23 to 30. The Red Cross chapters or branches in each community will attend to the packing and shipping.

Some Liberty Loan Slogans.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty bonds.
Liberty bonds or German bondage.
"Come across" or the Kaiser will.
The soldier gives; you must lend.
Liberty bonds or German taxes.
Buy over here to win over there.
It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.
For Foch and freedom; buy bonds.
A bond slacker is the Kaiser's baker.
A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend.
The more bonds you buy the fewer boys will die.
Let all get on the bond wagon.
Be one of the millions to lend the millions.
Dig up the coin and bury the Hun.
Buy bonds before it's verboten.
Idle dollars are pro-German.
Put the "pay" into patriotism.
Bonds speak louder than words.
If you can't fight, buy your money can.
Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

A Parting Shot.

Mr. Will Maken had just popped the question to Miss Elderleigh the lady of his choice.
"I am sorry," she answered resolutely, "I cannot marry you. I'm sure you never saw any encouragement written on my face."
"Ah, true!" sighed the rejected one. "I suppose it was because of my inability to read between the lines."—Answers.

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE

Know the joy of a better complexion. You can instantly render to your skin a beautiful softness that will be the wonder of your friends if you will use

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Send 15c for Trial Size
FERD. T. HOPKINS & SON New York

BRITISH LOST
20,359 IN WEEKKilled or Died of Wounds
Were 487 Officers, 3,153 MenAND 1916 OFFICERS
WOUNDED OR MISSINGThe Men Who Are Either
Wounded or Missing
Number 17,206

London, Sept. 21.—British casualties for the week ending to-day follow:
Officers, killed or died of wounds, 487; men, 3,153.
Officers, wounded or missing, 1,916; men, 17,206.

THREE AMERICANS.

Named on Canadian Casualty List To-day.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Included among the wounded in to-day's Canadian casualty list are:
J. Keenan, Wilmington, Del.; J. Ewart, Fair Haven, Pa., and J. H. MacBeth, Philadelphia.

TURNED CEMETERY
INTO FORTIFICATION

Germans Had Counted on the Disinclination of the Americans to Bombard Cemetery, But the American Rush Was Too Fast for Them.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 20.—(By the Associated Press).—In a cemetery near Limey, just within the German lines, previous to the attack of Sept. 12, American troops have discovered German machine gun nests beneath the concrete pedestal of a large cross. The Germans had dug in along the center of the foundation and constructed machine gun positions at three places facing toward the French lines. The cemetery is on a hill commanding a view of the country to the south, and the Germans assumed that if an attack was made the cemetery would not be subjected to artillery fire.

When the Franco-American offensive started the Germans held the machine gun nests in the cemetery as long as possible, but were compelled to retreat in haste before they could use the guns. So hurried was the enemy retirement that several machine guns were found in the cemetery by the Americans. The cemetery was not hit by shells and the cross still stands.

GENERALS JOHNSON
AND SWOPE AIDES
TO GOETHALS

Latter Becomes Director of Purchase and Storage in General Staff Reorganization.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Under reorganization of the general staff, Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson and Gerard Swope have been appointed assistants to Quartermaster General Goethals, who is made director of purchase and storage. Colonel William H. Rose is designated to succeed General Goethals as director of purchase, while Colonel F. B. Well will act as director of storage.

Establishment of a commissioned personnel branch of the general staff, which will be responsible for appointment, promotion, transfer and assignment of the commissioned personnel of all branches of the army is announced. The commissioned personnel branches of the general staff are abolished and their functions taken over for the most part by the new section, which will be under control of a general staff officer to be known as chief of the personnel branch.

A NEGLECTED COAL FIELD
Is Being Investigated Because of Increased Demand.

The recent increased demand for so-called smokeless coal has led to new investigations for such coal in fields along the eastern margin of the great Appalachian coal field, and particularly in the regions nearest Tidewater. One of these, known as the Abram creek-Stony river coal field, in Grant, Mineral and Tucker counties, W. Va., has recently been examined by geologists of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, which makes public the following statement:

The field examined includes the southeastern prong of the southern extension of the famous Georges creek field of Maryland. The southwestern prong extends up the north fork of Potomac river and over into the headwaters of Cheat river. At the north end of the Georges creek field there is a large basin, the axis of which nearly follows the Georges creek across Maryland near Wellerburg, Pa. This axis passes a little east of the north fork of the Potomac almost to Elk Garden, where it swings farther eastward and follows Abram creek up to its head and thence passes southward a little east of the upper waters of Stony river across the divide into the basin of Red creek, in Tucker county. The basin ends a few miles south of the south fork of Red creek. The southeastern

This basin is fairly flat, but its edge is sharply upturned on the east and less sharply upturned on the west.
The two upper beds, the Barton and Thomas, are similar in having usually one bench of clean coal, from 20 to 40 inches thick, overlain by a bench of mixed bony and good coal. The Barton coal differs, however, in having a parting near the bottom of this main bench of coal, and the coal below that parting is poorer than the rest of the bench. The Davis coal is generally much thicker, reaching in places a thickness of nine feet, and there is usually a principal shale parting near the middle or above the middle and minor shale or bony partings in the two benches above and below the main parting. The Barton and Thomas beds will yield about two and one-half feet of coal and the Davis bed from three to six feet, the thickness depending on the number of smaller benches taken.

The coal of this field is much nearer tidewater than the so-called smokeless coals of Somerset, Cambria or Clearfield counties, Pa., or the New River or Pocahontas coals of West Virginia. On the other hand, it is not generally as thick, or, if as thick it is more broken up by partings than the smokeless coals of the regions mentioned. On this account it will be more difficult to mine and greater care will be necessary to obtain high grade fuel. Furthermore, the average of many analyses of the coal indicates that it contains a larger percentage of both ash and sulphur than either the New River or Pocahontas coals and more than that in most of the coals now mined north of this field.

The following estimates of the coal content of the three principal beds are based on the correlation of the beds made in recent field work: Assuming a recovery of 1,200 tons per acre foot, the Barton coal bed, with an estimated recoverable thickness of 30 inches and an available area of 45,880 acres, will produce 137,640,000 tons; and the Davis bed, with an estimated recoverable thickness of 36 inches and an available area of 63,290 acres, will produce 222,630,000 tons—making a total of 460,270,000 tons.

KIDNEY TROUBLE
DISAPPEARED

After One Month's Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. HENRY DATER

From the tip of Cape Cod in Massachusetts, to the Golden Gate in California, has come endless praise for the wonderful healing powers of "Fruit-a-tives", or Fruit Liver Tablets, the medicine made from fruit juices and valuable tonics.

Right here at home, we have the testimonial of Mr. Henry Dater of 638 First Avenue, Troy, New York, who wrote under date of April 20th, last.

"I have been a great sufferer for years with kidney trouble and constipation. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' about a month ago, and with almost immediate results. The kidney trouble has disappeared and the constipation is fast leaving me."

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

and southwestern extensions of the fields are separated by the Canaan valley anticline, which follows Canaan valley northward, crossing the north fork of the Potomac not far from Stover. The northern part of Georges creek-Elk Garden basin as far south as Emoryville is well known, but almost nothing has been published about the southern part.

Around Elk Garden there are the remnants of the Pittsburgh coal, which in that region has a thickness of 12 feet or more. This bed occupies only the hills-tops and is now nearly worked out. Most of the present mining on it is done with steam shovels on the outcrop coal. Below the Pittsburgh, however, lie three beds that are widely minable in the area considered—the Barton bed, almost 400 feet below the Pittsburgh; the Thomas bed, nearly 200 feet lower; and the Davis bed, 200 feet below that. A number of local minor beds are also found.

As the recent field work has shown that the correlations of the coals given in the survey's Piedmont geologic folio, published in 1898, are in many areas erroneous, and that the structure mapped in that folio does not quite agree with the structure as now determined, the following rather full statement is made pending the publication of a more detailed report and map.

The Barton, Thomas and Davis beds crop out at the mouth of Abram creek at Harrison, but between Harrison and Emoryville the Thomas and Davis beds pass below drainage level. From Emoryville to the Mount Storm-Petersburg road the Barton coal keeps a short distance above drainage level, and the other two beds lie below drainage level all along Abram creek. The Thomas and Davis beds rise above drainage level near Bismarck. All the coals lie above drainage level at the mouth of Stony river, but the Davis coal goes below the level of Stony river about three miles from its mouth and the Thomas coal comes down to river level at the big bend north of Mount Storm. South of the Northeast Turnpike crossing of Stony river the Davis bed also rises above the level of Stony river and continues to a point about three-quarters of a mile above the falls, where it again goes under. The Thomas bed keeps well above the river from the Northwest Turnpike to the mouth of Stingley run, where it is just above the level of the river. From there southward all the coals rise, so that the Davis coal is above river level a short distance above the mouth of Helmet run. All the coals underlie the divide between Stony river and Red creek and crop out in the upland divides between the branches of Red creek.

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Topics of the
Home and
Household.

Prunes get a new flavor if a few whole cloves are put into the pan in which they are cooking.—McCall's Magazine.

Fruit for the boys in camp will arrive in good condition if it is dipped in paraffine before being packed.—McCall's Magazine.

Table jack-o'-lanterns are quickly made from oranges by cutting out the features from the yellow surface, leaving the white skin exposed. If a slice is cut off the top, the pulp scooped out and mixed with fruit, and the cavity refilled, you will have a dainty fruit cup.—McCall's Magazine.

Fruit stains on the hands sometimes resist the best soap, but disappear quickly when the skin is rubbed with lemon peeling. During the canning season the use of lemon juice as a solvent is particularly valuable. Tomato skins rubbed over the hands are also effective in removing stains.

Jiffy-Jell Bavarian with Left-Over Cake—1 package pineapple or orange Jiffy-Jell, 1 1/2 cups crumbled cake crumbs, any kind, 1/2 cupful cream, whipped. Prepare Jiffy-Jell as usual, using only 1 1/2 cups boiling water. When partly congealed pour in crumbs and fold in the whipped cream. Serve with fresh or canned fruit as desired.

Cottage Cheese, with Care.

Cottage cheese cannot be made "just any old way." It is very important that it should not be tough and leathery and this means a rather low, even temperature while the sour milk is being heated. If possible use a dairy thermometer and see that the temperature is kept at 100 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes, after which time the curd may be strained from the whey through a cheese cloth bag. After five or ten minutes the curd may be worked toward the center with a spoon. Raising and lowering the ends of the bag help the whey to drain faster. To complete the draining tie the ends of the bag together and hang it up. Since there is some danger that the curd will become too dry, draining should stop when the whey ceases to flow in a steady stream. The curd is then emptied from the bag and worked with a spoon or a butter paddle until it becomes fine in grain, smooth and of the consistency of mashed potatoes. Sour or sweet cream may be added to increase the smoothness and to improve the flavor. Then the cheese is salted to taste, about one teaspoonful to a pound of curd.

Dry Cleaning Ways.
Sarah J. McLeod in the September Housewife has a timely article on "Dry Cleaning Ways" that is very helpful. She suggests that when cleaning a dress with gasoline any soiled spots be marked with a thread of a contrasting color, as it is difficult to locate the spots when the article is wet. After the garment is clean, it should be rinsed in new gasoline and then hung outdoors to dry.

When cleaning gloves with gasoline, the best way is to place them in a glass jar, cover tightly and shake occasionally. Rinse in clean gasoline and hang out to dry. This keeps the hands entirely out of the fluid.

Warm French chalk will clean fine lace better than anything else. Scatter the chalk on them, roll up and let stand at least 24 hours. Then unroll, shake out and repeat the process if necessary.

Gold and silver lace may be cleaned by washing in gasoline or alcohol.
As to feathers, the safest procedure for the amateur is to make a good supply of lukewarm water and white soap, place the tip of the feather in the water and wash it by drawing it through the hand until clean, and then rinsing it. Dry it by shaking it thoroughly and stroking it occasionally. When dry, hold it over steam for a few minutes and then shake it over the top of a stove.

Feathers may be cleaned by covering them with warm French chalk and allowing them to stand for 24 hours, then shaking it out and brushing the chalk off the velvet vigorously.

Gloss cannot be permanently removed from woolen materials, such as serge, but it can be taken off temporarily by sponging with ammonia water, then covering with a heavy cotton cloth and pressing dry with a warm iron.

Fuller's earth and French chalk are about equally liked as cleansers of light furs. Both must be warmed, however, to be effective. After the powder has been sprinkled over the fur, roll it up and allow it to stand for 24 hours. Then open it up and rub briskly. If the fur is not entirely clean, repeat the process as many times as necessary, always remembering to heat the powder.

Wheatless Breads for Breakfast (And All Other Meals Too).

Have you said that you would rather make toast for breakfast than to get up a little earlier to make some of these muffins? Do you know that in France there is almost no supply of food ahead and unless we send wheat over there starvation would soon have them in its grasp? Further words from the United States food administration should be unnecessary. Now is your testing time.

Corn Flour and Hominy Muffins—1 cup cooked hominy, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 1/2 tablespoons shortening, 1 egg, 3/4 cup of milk, 2 cups corn flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder. Mix together hominy, salt, melting short